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A. M.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 1st, the Boats will leave as follows, until further notice:

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th, 18th, 18t and 28th of each month, on appearance of the property of the port, and on arrival will have immediate despatch. She is intended expressly as a regular trader bewen this and Glasgow. For french or passage, apply to WODSHULL 28 INTURNS.

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or nilemtor or comfort, apply on court 4 Wall street, or to E. K. COLLENS & CO, 56 South street. Price of Passage, \$100. The pecket ship Garrick, Captain B. J. H. Trask, will the pecket ship Garrick, Captain B. J. H. Trask, will uncount the Sheridan, and sail 26th February, her regular day.

The Whig papers, generally, and a portion of the o-called Democratic, have been quite incessant in their attacks on the Diplomatic correspondence of Mr. Calhoun in reference to Texas, on the ground that it was sectional in its character, and limited cal opponents, and also from the latter, as he has times, and under all administrations, guided the tiality with which it speaks of public men and measures, has been one of the causes that has produced its present influence, but on the point above alluded to, partial injustice has been done Mr. Calhoun through your columns.

To judge correctly, in reference to this corres pondence, it must not be forgotten that Mr. Culfor him to do, was to complete the terms, and to put them into proper form. Under these circumpress his views at large, on the many advanthat but three partial opportunities have been offered for him to express his opinion in reference to

his subject. The first was the declaration of Lord berdeen, which, by his direction, was read to Mr. Upshur, and a copy of which was afterwards placed in the hands of Mr. Calhoun. It must be paper was to quiet the apprehension of the government and people of the United States, in regard to the policy of Great Britain in reference to aboli-tion generally, and especially in Texas. It was present with great care, and well calculated to ellectropiect. Professing the greatest fairness

as to the means, it nevertheless boldly avowed a determination to use all efforts to abolish slavery everywhere, and especially in Texas. It was impossible, therefore, to admit such a paper, so presented, to pass unnoticed, and how else could it be noticed but by showing that its avowed policy, it cing in jeopardy the domestic institutions, not only of the adjacent States of Louisiana and Arkansas, but nearly half the Union, and also to endanger

show that the professed object of England in he abolition policy, of bettering the condition of the blacks, would fail, so far as those in the United States were concerned—and that instead of better-ing their condition, by destroying the relation be-tween the two races in the South, they would be Would it not have been a clear dereliction of duty if he had remained silent, or if he replied at all, have said less, or other than what he actually did say? But could he have said more—could he have touched on the great subjects of commerce ous, indeed, for him to have gone beyond the sub-AE.Y. at 50 clock, P. M., landing at interediate places.

OLUMBIA, Captais William H. Peek,
AS, Friday, and Sunday Afternoons, at 5

My attention has been lately directed to the pub lished report of a committee of our Chamber of Commerce, on the very interesting question, whether the certificates issued by the Mutual Insurance Companies for the amount of their nett earnings should accrue to the benefit of the owners of the tificates spoken of; and now, Mr. Editor, let us examine their grounds for this decision, and principles of justice and common sense.

We are first told that, to establish the companies

notes were given by individuals, and to this extent notes in anticipation of expected premiums are still asked and received by them-thus further adding to their available capital, as well as to the security of the assured. From services thus renagent, who effects the insurance, his title to the benefit of the stock certificates is inferred. Now, sent condition of these companies? Without po sitively knowing their extent, it is not unfair to has been their actual business, be asked whether this presumption is a correct one; and let any disinterested and honest man—remembering that already some of these companies possess, in funds invested, cash on hand, bills receivable, &c., nearly a million of dollars—say whether the service rendered and the risk incurred be such as to warrant the conclusion of the committee, that the person effecting insurance on property not belonging to him, but trusted to his management for the benefit of its owner, he receiving a commission for all his services—and deducting, among other outlays, that for the premium of insurance—is entitled, besides to that part of the profits which is found in the form of a returned premium or part of the expense already charged and paid? Let him also say whether those who pay no premiums in advance, except on open policies, or risks not defined, (being reminded that these doubtless comprise by far the greater portion of the companies receipts,) under like circumstances, incur any risk at all—do any thing at all in the business, except as the agents of property owners, which would entitle them, according to the principles of justice and equity, to both a part of the profits of the business and a commission too?—for, concealed as it may be in the ample disguise of commercial technicalities, to this it must be reduced, and nothing less.

One thing all will admit: that every saving of

may be in the ample disguise of commercial technicalities, to this it must be reduced, and nothing less.

One thing all will admit: that every saving of expense is an addition to the profits of so much—and the profits clearly belong to the party at whose risk and by whose capital the business is carried on, and to no one else; certainly not to the man who has no tear, no apprehension of loss before his eyes, but who is any event will receive the payment due for the services he may have performed. Every portion of expense saved by the judicious and faithful agent—and if in the form of a drawback or return, by him also resumed to his owner—only proves how worthy he is to receive further patronage at the hands of his principal; while each opart so saved, without the knowledge of the owner, and afterwards retained in any form—I care not by what name it may be called—in the pocket of he faithless and grasping commission merchant, but proves him as unworthy of confidence and favor as he is regardless of justice and problity—well planned adventures, it is then easily known who are the agents and who are the owners. But let the reverse be the case, and in some hands the scales of justice will also be reversed in respect to both, with accommodating celerity.

It will not be denied that these owners, whose rights, in my opinion, this decision does not regard, are the chief patrons of the mutual plan of insurance. Without their aid, it would be as a body with but faint signs of life—like a thing whose chief business is alking, but whom some wise and disinterested arbitrator first deprived of the use of one leg.

Now, will this committee tell us how much are

MR. EDITOR:—

It seems to have become as much the fashion of late to speak slightingly, if not abusively, of our naval officers, as it was formerly, to shower upon them the most extravagant praise. Being a person inclined to moderation, I was not displeased with the first evidences of abatement, in that fury of admiration which elevated every man who was privileged to wear a button stamped with an anchor, into an hero. But the pendulum of pepular opinion has swung to the opposite extreme, and the hero is transformed into a pompous idler, who honors the government by receiving its money, wearing its livery at balls, processions and such like agreeable occasions on shore—or into a cruel despot, to whom the sound of the lash and the groan of his victim make sweet music—to whom hanging—others I mean, not himself, is an agreeable pastime, and who would rather by far make war on his own crew than on the enemies of his country. Such has been the language of the press for the last two years, and I really hoped, that having exhausted all possible subjects and epithets of vituperation, and having found its abuse received with most praiseworthy moderation, or most mortifying contempt by those at whom it was directed, it had become, if not more just in its viewa, at least weary of its profiless task. It seems, however, that I had underated the perseverance and the resources of at least one of your honorable fraternity—that in his quivers there yet remained one of the posonous arrows forged by malice. In every attack yet made on the gentlemen of the Navy, one lingering sentiment of honor seemed to be left to them. Had their character been transmitted to posterity, through the medium of these attacks, they might have been said, like Byron's hero, to have

"——left a name to after times,
Linked with one virtue and ten thousand crimes."

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That one virtue was fidelity to each other. They were sull held guiltless of that worst species of treachery, from which even thieves are proverbially said to be exempt. It was reserved for the editor of a small peper in this city to discover that they had no esprit de corps, that their interests were not for their order, but basely and sordidly selfish. It was somewhat unfortunate for this general man that he should have chosen to prove the truth of this accusation, by alleging that their indifference had driven the lamented Newman to his grave; and that so lifeless were their sympathies to the sufferings of a brother, even this startling event had failed to awaken them.—It was yet more unfortunate that he should have chosen for the promulgation of his slander the very day on which the naval officers of this station me: to express their high and warm regard for one of the noblest members of their corps—one whose galtant spirit and high intellectual endowments made him, indeed, an honor to the service—one whose greatest, almost whose only table was the morehyd excited and the descriptions of the content of the service—one whose greatest, almost whose only table was the morehyd excited and the descriptions which the later.

The Boston Quartette Club left this city on Saturday on route to Philadelphia, giving Concerts at various places on the way. They will return to this city about

Mrs. Bailey is about to give a concert in Baltimore.—
She was once well known in this city and Philadelphia
Mr. Dempster is about to give his Musical Entertainments and Lectures on Scottish Song, in the masonic
Temple, Boston.

Mr. Benjamin Hutchinson, whose death at Milforth, N. H., is recorded in the papers, is not one of the melodists who have given concerts throughout the country, as has been stated, though he belonged to the same family.

my consequence that came yesterday is the fol-owing. The mail due last night may bring some-

thing of interest from Hudson.

The examination in Troy before Coroner Betts was resumed on Monday. Nath. P. Martin was on the stand for several hours. He testified that one of the persons now in jail was of the party of Indians who attacked Smith in the affray which resulted in his death. The name of the person is Henry Lund. He was arrested on the same day with Goyer, who was fully committed for the murder of Smith, on Saturday, as stated in our last.

ALBANY, Jan. 2d, 1845. The Movement of the Troops-Political Affairs-New Year's Calls, &c.

My letter published by you on Tuesday, and have been received by you on Tuesday, A. M. It ontained news twelve hours at least, in advance of any that you could have received from other sources. There is no anti-rent news from Hudson or Troy; Hudson has now the Burghesses corps, lery, 40 muskets; Washington Rifle, 50 rifles, and

lery, 40 muskets; Washington Rifle, 50 rifles, and Van Reneselaer Guards, 25 muskets, all from this city, as a guard. No report had been received at 10 A. M. this day, by the Governor or Adjutant General, so that we may safely presume that all was quiet there.

Yesterday about 10 o'clock, Silas Wright took the oath as Governor, and Addison Gardiner as Lieut. Governor. The oath was administered by Secretary Young. The Governor and Lieut. Governor received visits or calls, at the Executive rooms in the Capitol, without any refreshments of course, whilst Mrs. Wright, aided by the two pretty daughters of Comptroller Flagg, received visits at the gubernatorial residence in Clinton square. No change has as yet been made in the Governor's military family, though it is said that the Adjutant General, who resigns; the Quarter Master General, Mr. Benedict, who lives in your city, and some of the aids, will be removed. The day was beautiful, and all our young men busied themselves in making calls. Ample and sumptuous tables were spread in all the residences of our old Dutch population, who do not believe in a temperance New Year.

Office-seekers are becoming quite abundant, but

spread in all the residences of our old Dutch population, who do not believe in a temperance New Year.

Office-seekers are becoming quite abundant, but of course nothing to what they were on the advent of Gov. Bouck; his administration, following as it did, a Whiz one, had one hundred times as many loaves and fishes to dispense; still there are quite a number of officers, whose terms expire this winter, and all those who believe in rotation in office, (and all the outs hold to the creed whilst they are outs,) are in expectancy of taking the vacant places.

Judging from your columns, you have an ab undance of theatrical, operaticiand vocal amusements in New York just now. We are less favored in regard to numbers here, but the fact is, Albany is not a theatrical place. We have Mrs. Henry Hunt at the Museum Saloon, who draws full houses, and is a great favorite here. I do not know what you thought of her in New York, but here we think her the me plus ultra in her line. With ample opportunities of judging, I am inclined to name her the first, as a general actress, on the American stage; a high position, but I would ask, who have you in New York who can equal her? Mrs. Shaw in some characters; but Mrs. H. has the advantage in youth and personal attractions. Her being here is evidence of the low state of theatricals in the larger cities, for she receives a larger salary, \$35 per week, and a half clear benefit, \$75 more, every two weeks, than the Park, or the leading theatres in Philadelphia or Boston, can give, and yet we have only a Museum Saloon. There is a man in Reed's Museum Company, who, I venture the prediction, will, if he studies and is industrious, yet be old men, on the stage. His name is Ellis.

I shall keep you advised of anything new.

Yours, &c.

The subjoined despatch from the commandant of the Albany Burgesses Corps, was received yester-

The subjoined despatch from the commandant of the Albany Burgeases Corps, was received yesterday by Adjutant General Niven.

Since its date, another has been received, the whole tenor of which, we understand to be pacific.

ALBANY BURGESSES CORPS, HEAD QUARTERS, MUDBON, January 1, 1845—7 A. M.

To the Adjutant General:

Sin-In my letter of yesters

I stated that a detachment of my company, under command of Adjutant Humphrey, were detailed for dup at 3 colock yesterday morning, pursuant to the requisition of the Sheriff. The detachment returned to this city about 9 P. M. yesterday, bringing with them, as prisoners, three of the individuals for whom the Sheriff had been in search. No resistance

days, which has done much injury to the coffee crops.

Our newly appointed Charge de Affaires to Vencuela, Mr. Ellis, arrived here on the 26th Nov., in the brig Caraccas, and started the next morning for the seat of Government to enter upon the duties of his office. His predecessor, Mr. Hall, will leave here in a few days with his family in the English mail packet for St. Thomes, with the intention of going from there to New Orleans.

The Margaret came in this morning from Hamburg with ary goods, and a large barque is now in sight, standing in.

The insurgents in the neighborhood of Lezama have not yet surrendered; they have fled to the woods and the mountains, and are said to be about 200 strong; the military are at work endeavoring to dislodge and capture them, and there is little doubt that they will be prevented from doing further mischief. The President has issued a proclamation which you will find in the Liberal of the 23d Nov., offering pardon to all who will return peaceably to their homes — U.S. Gaz.

Naval.—The U.S. store ship Relief, Lieut.

STATEMENT OF CONVICTIONS, ACQUITTALS, &C., IN THE COURTS OF OTER AND TERMINER, GENERAL AND SPE-CIAL SESSIONS, IN THE YEAR 1844. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Court Calendar—This Day.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 881, 382, 383, 66 to 62 inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS.—MONDAY—20, 39, 86, 1, 18, 60, 61, 2, 4
7, \$1, 24, 25, 39, 41.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BUENOS AYERS SQUADEON.

—Both the original account of the capture of the Suenos Ayers Squadron blockading Montavidee, and the subsequent confirmation of it copied here from New Yerk papers, have come through the Suenos Ayers newspaper the British Facks, a paper so entirely under the influence of Rosss, that it seemed probable that the view most favorable to the Buenos Ayers Squadron, and least so to the American communder had been given. The following extract from a letter from a very respectable house in Montevidee, explains that the vessel that fired upon the American brig was soting "in concert with" the Suenes Ayrean fact. We shall, deubliss, have a satisfactory explanation when our government receives despatches from Capt. Vecchees. The letter from which we quote is dated October 19th:

"In consequence of a schooner under Montevidean colors, but in concert with the Buence Ayrean blecks in squadron having fired upon the American barque Resulted them all to haul down their colors, but subsequently released them all to haul down their colors, but subsequently released them all to haul down their colors, but subsequently released them all to haul down their colors, but subsequently released them on the communicating officer disclaiming any participation in the act."